

# The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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## IN PRITCHARD'S CARE.

A FEW POPULIST BOLLERS TO BE PROVIDED FOR.

Provision for Special Terms of Criminal Courts in Any County of the State—A Stringent Insurance Law—The Unsettled Pension Bill—Charitable Institutions—Bonds to Hold Over—Paroled by the Governor—The Worst Hated of Republican Leaders.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., March 12.

The general public is keeping an eye on the populist bollers, to see how many federal offices they get. They have secured, with a few exceptions, all the state offices they will get. Senator Pritchard will now have to look out for them.

The Winston Republican, the organ of the piedmont republicans, calls Governor Russell "the worst hated of the republican leaders."

Farm work is very backward. There has been much wet weather and this is the chief cause.

Under the new act regarding the Western criminal circuit court, the governor can order the judge (Ewart) any where in the state to hold a special court for criminal cases, and an exchange of courts with the judge of the Eastern criminal circuit (Sutton) is also permitted.

The legislature has passed what is known as the Georgia law against "overhead" insurance—prohibiting the agents of regular licensed companies from writing risks in fire insurance companies which have no agents in this state and which pay no license. The penalty is severe. So is the penalty against adjusters who adjust losses against such outside companies. Half the fines go to informers. The secretary of state is given full authority to investigate companies which violate the law. A licensed agent here who does such "overhead" business will suffer revocation of license for twelve months.

In the pension "omnibus" bill by the late legislature were the names of 124 soldiers and 16 widows, added to the roll. This is the bill referred to yesterday which is invalid by reason of the failure of the lieutenant governor to sign it. It now goes to the supreme court. It carried an appropriation of \$5,500 to the soldiers' home for each of the years 1897-8. This was an increase of \$1,000 over the 1895-6 appropriation. The latter holds good in case the 1897-8 one is decided to be illegal.

The legislature did not elect directors for the deaf mute school at Morganton and for the colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro, so the old boards continue two years longer.

Governor Russell pardons Harriet Harrison, of Hertford county, sentenced to the penitentiary for two years as being accessory to murder.

The white-caps who were tried in Wilkes for assaults and barn burning have escaped punishment.

The Mississippi Higher Than Ever Known

Memphis, Tenn., March 13.—The Mississippi river here now registers a higher stage of water than ever known. Disaster attending this condition began today, two Arkansas towns across from this city being submerged and the inhabitants driven to safer places. These are Marietta and West Memphis. The former is under water from three to four feet, due to a break of its protection levee early this morning. The break occurred before many of the inhabitants had left their beds, and there was a scene of great bustle and excitement, but no loss of life. Live stock, however, is being almost exterminated, the highest points in that section being under water. This city is, of course, in no danger as a whole, owing to its natural protection, but the bayou extending entirely through the city, is overflowing from back water and threatening damage to abutting property. From one of the largest cotton sheds on its banks today it became necessary to remove 3,000 bales of cotton from the water's path. So far as known none of the main levees are trembling under the pressure of water, but they are being guarded all along the line.

To Blockade Crete and Greece.

Rome, March 13.—It is positively stated in semi-official quarters that the powers have virtually decided to make no reply to Greece's answer to the identical note demanding the withdrawal of the Greek fleet and troops from Crete, but to proceed to take such steps as will compel Greece to accede to the demands made upon her. It is said that the first step to be taken in this direction will be the establishment of a pacific blockade of Crete, which means that vessels captured while attempting to run the blockade will not be condemned and sold, but will be held until the Cretan question shall be settled when they will be returned to their owners.

Vienna, March 13.—The Fremdenblatt and other papers of this city state that Russia, Germany and Austria have instructed their respective admirals to take steps conjointly with their colleagues to blockade Crete and Greece, but that the decision of France is yet awaited.

Fearful Death of a Locomotive Engineer

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 13.—A washout on a branch line of the railway extending from Shellmound, Tenn., to the convict mining camp of the Dade Coal Company, at Cole City, Ga., caused the wreck of a switch engine and the death of the engineer, J. L. Stewart. The fireman, by name Cogle, received internal injuries that will prove fatal. The accident occurred in a level country, and the engineer did not see that the bridge over an ordinarily small stream had been swept away. The locomotive plunged down a steep embankment and rolled over. The firebox emptied its contents upon the prostrate engineer, who was burned to death, begging piteously for the fireman to end his sufferings by killing him, but the latter was pinned beneath the engine and was forced to see his fellow trainman die before his eyes.

## SPAIN'S WEAKNESS

Shown by Necessity for Withdrawing Troops From Cuba—Citizens Butchered by a Town Garrison.

Havana, March 13, via Key West, Fla., March 13.—Very little news has reached Havana of what has happened in the Philippines. Local papers have received long telegrams, but their publication has been prohibited by the censor. He only allowed the news of Polaveja's resignation on the plea of sickness and this has caused a great sensation amongst the Spaniards, all disbelieving the story and attributing it either to defeat in front of Cavite or worse still, that the Spaniards have actually been expelled from the island. The Spaniards feel despondent and more so when it is known that Spain, being unable to send more reinforcements to the Philippines, or unwilling to send the regular troops stationed in Spain to hold the Carlists or republicans in check, has decided to withdraw 20,000 or 25,000 troops from Cuba, and under the pretext that they are sick and disabled, in order not to call attention to either the Spaniard or the insurgents, they will be sent back to Spain at once.

Weyler has agreed to the scheme, and the reason of his recent orders calling to the volunteer ranks all the able bodied men willing to join them, in order to fill the gaps left by the troops which are to be sent to Spain, is that he considers this measure as Spain's first confession of weakness and impotency to finish the Cuban revolution and a preliminary step to the final abandonment of the same.

Great rejoicing was manifested in Cuba on the other night when the notorious Ponce de Leon left the place to take charge of his forces operating around Campo Florida. Dancing parties were organized in many private residences and the numerous families who had left the place have announced their intention of returning. Colonel Tejerizo, appointed in command, has the reputation of being an upright, humane Spanish officer, and he has already announced his intention to govern Cuba with great justice and fairness.

All the Cuban residents of Bejucal are fleeing in terror from the town. It seems the Spanish garrison of troops and soldiers, enraged at the repeated attacks made on the town by the rebels, but too cowardly to meet them in the open fields or fight them in the streets of the same, are wreaking vengeance on peaceful residents on the plea that they are in sympathy with the Cuban patriots, and twenty of them were taken out of their homes late Thursday night and butchered in the outskirts.

Caught With a Fake Gold Brick.

There is a pretty well authenticated rumor in Jonesboro that one of its wealthy citizens has had the gold brick trick played on him successfully. The rumor is as follows:

About March 1st a stranger appeared in Jonesboro, N. C., and as soon as possible sought an interview with Sion H. Buchanan, the banker and one of the leading men (politically) of the place. He stated he was an miner from Arizona and owned a valuable gold mine in that state. That his former partner was a man named Andrew Buchanan who had died, but that said Buchanan had so often spoken of his uncle Sam Buchanan and his gold mine that he was induced to believe that he was the legitimate owner.

His familiarity with the Buchanans, and his only tongue soon made an impression on the mind of the banker, and he produced small bricks of gold (supposed to be the story of his wealth and wonderful wealth) and the banker was induced to consult with his partner in regard to forming a business connection. There again gold bricks were shown and subjected to tests. They were all right, and Mr. Buchanan was made one of the partners. He was given a large sum of money to go to the mine and to prove that all was fair. These bricks weighed five pounds and were estimated to be worth \$40,000. So S. H. returned happy; he was rich for a very small sum of \$3,500.

He told the tale in confidence and wished he had not, for he has since had a great streak of good fortune, but his friend was not so sanguine and advised him to be careful and so the tale of the wonderful hokus-pokus, turned to brass, and Mr. S. H. found that he had been deceived.

The above is in the mouths of all the Jonesboro people, but Mr. B. is as dumb as an oyster and declares it is all a fake, but he had the bricks and it is true that he went to Norfolk with this typical western man, and the story has strong foundation.

We wonder this that others may be on their guard against these swindlers who have often played the same game on other bankers.—Fayetteville Observer.

The Confederate Battle Abbey.

Richmond, Va., March 13.—Recently General Dabney H. Maury wrote to Mr. Charles Broadway Roush, stating that he had been invited to the foundation of a battle abbey in the Davis mansion was the best foundation for the proposed southern Battle Abbey or memorial institute to which Mr. Roush proposes to donate \$100,000, upon a like sum being raised by the United Confederate Veterans. Mr. Roush, in his reply received today, says:

"You do not know, or you forget, that personally I have no voice in the matter of the location of this edifice, except this: Colonel A. G. Dickinson is one of the board of trustees and will have one vote upon that and all other subjects in this connection and our thoughts are, and always have been, in unison upon this subject. I will say to you, as forcibly as you have represented the claims of Richmond as the proper place for locating this edifice, that other southern cities, particularly New Orleans, New Orleans and Atlanta, have presented strong claims, also, backed by contributions of money. Washington also, represented in the board, has contributed money and has a right to contend for the prize. It is all for the best that I am not myself to decide where my contribution of \$100,000 shall go. My love extends to all and I will applaud the city that wins."

Will Probably be Lynched.

Clarksburg, W. Va., March 13.—Harry Anderson, a negro, was arrested today charged with rape at Philippi. He is on his way to that place in charge of officers. A mob is organized to lynch him on arrival. Serious trouble is anticipated.

## "EEN KWAJE VROUW"

WHAT OLD MAN KRUGER CALLS QUEEN VICTORIA.

Britishers Furious at the Epithet, But Do Not Know What It Means—They Charge the South African President With Attempting to Pick a Quarrel With Their Country—England Preparing to Annex the Transvaal Preparations for the Queen's Sixtieth Anniversary.

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London, March 13.—Public attention has been so concentrated for several weeks upon the crisis in the East that little notice has been taken of the really critical relations now existing between Great Britain and the Transvaal republic. There is a strong reason for believing that the English government is seeking the earliest opportunity or excuse for making one more attempt to crush the little republic, which so many times has successfully repulsed British invasions.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is credited with just such an outrageous policy and his attitude on several recent occasions has done much to justify the suspicion. He emphasized repeatedly in his examination of Mr. Rhodes before the South Africa commission his conviction that the present regime in the Transvaal cannot continue and openly intimated that the British government would have given full support to an ultimatum last October had it been necessary. All of Mr. Chamberlain's recent utterances in parliament in reference to the Transvaal tend to confirm this impression. He openly declares that the present relations between the two countries are gravely strained.

There has been free talk within a few days of an ultimatum to President Kruger, with Lord Wolseley and 40,000 troops in the background. There is, of course, every effort to make it appear that President Kruger is taking the offensive, but nobody need be deceived thereby.

The keen old statesman of the Rand knows perfectly well that England is trying to pick a quarrel with him, and he is simply making ready, as he should do, for one more gallant defense of the Boer liberties against the rapacious and despotic wishes of the English. This week he was making speeches in the Orange Free State, where he has been on a mission, which is pretty well understood to include a scheme of an offensive as well as a defensive alliance of the two African republics against England. His peculiar style of oratory is not relished in England, where everybody is ready to take offense whether it is intended or not.

In one oration he talked cheerfully about the neat way his keen-eyed burghers had shot Englishmen when the foreigners invaded the Transvaal, and the fact that his assertion perfectly accords with the facts does not detract from the force of his speech. In another speech he declared that the English were not to be taken in by the "een kwaje vrouw" (the silly woman) and a controversy is now raging as to the meaning of this phrase. Reuters Telegram Company, which is the official Boer agency as far as South African news is concerned, translates the remark as "a foolish woman." The Central News, which in South African affairs is ultra British, cables from Cape Town that Mr. Kruger's words were meant to be contemptuous, and that their literal and figurative meaning was "a silly woman or shrew." The London Globe, which may be fairly regarded as the organ of Mr. Rhodes, says the expression is frequently used in the Transvaal with reference to bad-tempered animals, and that the "een kwaje vrouw" is an expression applied to a cock ostrich which is an habitual and vigorous kicker. Mr. Kruger, it is urged, really intended to describe Queen Victoria as a vicious woman. Whatever Mr. Kruger meant, Englishmen are bound to put the worst construction on it.

As to his mission to the Orange Free State, private cables indicate that he will probably call the English object, as the smaller republic has no desire for high politics. One can scarcely take up an English paper now without finding in some form or another the obviously absurd accusation that President Kruger is endeavoring to provoke England to war. Certainly the valiant old republican shows a fine contempt for British susceptibilities and stoutly declines to accept as a rule of faith the proposition that the English have a heaven sent case, which sooner or later must dominate South Africa. Moreover, he vehemently declines to allow England to interfere in the domestic concerns of his country, but he has done absolutely nothing to justify the charge that he would be such a fool as to force a war.

It was announced today that a month hence the royal Irish regiment, one of the finest corps of the British army, will sail for South Africa, nominally to relieve certain troops at Cape Colony and Natal, but it really is intended as a reinforcement to a garrison which is already largely in excess of normal requirements. It may be added, and the announcement is made public for the first time, that the commanders of several British regiments now in India have been secretly warned that their corps may be required for active service in South Africa before the summer has far advanced.

The British war office will have to put some 20,000 troops in the streets on June 22nd, the day when Queen Victoria proceeds from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's cathedral to offer up thanks to God for enabling her to beat the record in royal reigns. If the original programme had been adhered to, 10,000 men would have sufficed and the war office could have managed that on its head, so to speak. Now it is nearly off its head at the prospect of what is regarded as the biggest military display since the Crimean war, over forty years ago. There are no barracks accommodations in London for more than a normal garrison, and 20,000 additional troops cannot, it seems, be quartered in the garrison towns within easy distance of the metropolis, because the railway managers say they will have quite enough to do on the great day to bring the hundreds of thousands of sight-seers safely to town and back again. The soldiers, therefore, to all appearances, will have to camp in the parks, which will be a novel sight for the cockneys. There is not the slightest doubt that the display will be the grandest of the century and largest ever seen in London. The royal procession itself will probably be a mile long and the array of princes and princesses in it will exceed that of the jubilee show in numbers and gorgeousness. Physicians and courtiers are already shaking their heads and predicting all sorts of evils as likely to result to the aged sovereign from the prodigious strain such an undertaking will involve. Various curious and ingenious arrangements are being made to save her needless fatigue, including a specially designed revolving spring seat in her carriage by means of which she will be able to bob from side to side to the acclaiming multitude without exertion, and to the maximum of effect. The members of an enterprising syndicate who bought up the house and shop fronts and windows along the route of the procession have already made over 100 per cent. profit, however, they have made no attempt to realize yet. The Telegraph today declares that a well known millionaire has just offered over \$5,000 for the use on jubilee day of three small windows belonging to a weekly newspaper with its publishing office in Ladgate street, which is by no means a first-class position and that the offer was refused.

Mr. Bayard, after spending a month on the Riviera and in Italy, will sail for New York at the end of April.

Lord Dufferin, if interest is taken here in a long report in The Times of an interview yesterday between Mr. Smalley and Mr. Sherman, the new secretary of state, it represented that Mr. Sherman favors the arbitration treaty, but the United States big game protection of law and treaties, and in their behalf no efforts will be spared should they be seized on suspicion. "There will be no war with Spain," the newsgoer goes on. "We cannot have a war with Spain. We have no reason to believe that Spain wants war. If Spain would give me a quit claim deed to the island of Cuba I would not have it." Mr. Sherman said he was opposed to all annexation, thinking that the United States big game protection of law and treaties, and in their behalf no efforts will be spared should they be seized on suspicion.

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The Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, March 13.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following shames: Reserve, decrease, \$2,693,375; loans, increase, \$3,500,700; specie, increase, \$212,400; legal tender, decrease, \$2,580,000; deposits, increase, \$1,232,700; circulation, decrease, \$194,900. The banks now hold \$2,750,550 in excess of requirements.

The New York Financier says this week: The total cash reserve of the New York banks, according to their statements of March 13th, is \$197,000,000. Of this amount ten banks out of the sixty-five institutions associated with the clearing house hold \$97,000,000, nearly one-half of all the cash in the banks.

The loans of the New York banks are now \$505,912,500, a record surpassed only in the fall of 1895, and the deposits are \$578,693,800, which is higher than the total of the same date last year. This will serve to show the strong basis underlying what now seems like a decided revival in business.

The statement for the week is favorable to the banks. The expansion in loans of \$3,500,700 is due mainly to the borrowing by importers, who are taking goods out of bond in anticipation of higher tariff duties. Philadelphia reports the same activity in this regard, and the money market having advanced slightly on the strength of the demand. The banks of New York lost over \$1,500,000 last week to the interior. The inquiry for small bills is becoming larger every day, which is of itself an indication of broadening trade, but it is also true that New York has offered an excellent market for interior borrowers.

A letter to this paper from the Kansas City says that some of the best papers there has been going to New York at low rates; that continued favorable offers have drawn considerable business from that point. Such transactions probably account for the high figures of New York city bank loans. There are indications, however, that the remarkable ease in money will not continue indefinitely. Funds undoubtedly are in better demand, and a further reaction in the reserves of the New York banks is not at all improbable.

The contraction this week is \$2,693,375. The loss of \$2,385,200 in cash is accounted for by the heavy treasury transactions and the interior movement.

Deposits increased \$1,232,700 and circulation contracted \$194,900. This reduction, which has been going on since October, has resulted up to the present time in a shrinkage of nearly \$5,000,000 in bank notes taken out by the New York banks. The movement has probably reached its culmination, although the continued high prices maintained by government bonds make the profit on circulation smaller than ever.

Cannot Do Business in New York.

Albany, N. Y., March 13.—The Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company recently asked the state superintendent of insurance, Louis F. Payn, for a license to transact business in this state. The New York law requires that a fire and marine insurance company shall have at least \$200,000 capital. The attorney general has written an opinion holding that the Virginia company is not entitled to be licensed to do business in this state, as it has not the required capital.

## SPEAKER REED

UNANIMOUSLY RE-NOMINATED BY PARTY CAUCUS.

He Makes Acknowledgment of the Complication—The Caucus Votes Down a Proposition to Amend the Rules of the House—All Present House Officers Re-nominated—Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury—Mrs. Ruiz Files Her Petition—New Tariff Bill to be Reported Monday.

Washington, March 13.—It is stated with positiveness that two of the three assistant secretaries of the treasury have been determined upon. They are General O. L. Spaulding, of Michigan, and W. B. Howell, of New Jersey. The third assistant will be determined upon after a conference between Secretary Gage and the president. General Spaulding was appointed assistant secretary and given charge of the customs work of the office, under Secretary Windom. He retained his position till the end of Mr. Harrison's term and proved one of the most efficient assistant secretaries that ever held office. Mr. Howell is at present private secretary to Assistant Secretary Hamlin. He has risen from the ranks and is thoroughly familiar with the work of the treasury department. Mr. Spaulding's appointment is regarded as assured. There is not so much certainty expressed as to Mr. Howell.

The petition of Mrs. Ruiz, widow of the Dentist, Ricardo Ruiz, was delivered to Secretary Sherman today. It covers eight pages of note paper, and is devoted to signature, and is wholly in Spanish. The secretary has given no intimation of what his action will be, and until the petition is duly translated he will not terminate his disposition to make of it. It is strongly intimated, however, that Mrs. Ruiz cannot rely upon speedy relief from Spanish sources through pressure exerted by newspapers.

Mrs. D. S. Lamont and children, accompanied by Mr. Segar, private secretary to ex-Secretary Lamont, will leave Washington this afternoon for Old Point Comfort in Colonel Lamont's special car. The ex-secretary is expected to join his family at Richmond, and after spending a few days at Fortress Monroe, the party will move southward. Before returning to New York, they may visit the Pacific coast.

Secretary Bliss today annulled the orders and proceedings in the Chicago Lake front cases and directed a new trial before the commissioner of the general land office with thirty days. The reason for this Lamontaux gave out a copy of his decision in the case to one party three days before the time set by himself for final announcement, which was in violation of the order of Secretary Francis. This is the case in which ex-Secretary Carlisle has recently been engaged as special counsel.

Governor Dingley, chairman of the committee of ways and means states that the tariff bill will not be completed until Monday morning, and that it will not be given to the press in an authentic and complete form until it is ready to be presented to the house, which will probably be Monday afternoon.

Speaker Reed was unanimously nominated for speaker of the house of representatives at tonight's republican caucus. The attendance of members was unusually large, the 192 of the 202 republicans being present. The new members were conspicuously numerous. Mr. Payne, of New York, was selected to place Mr. Reed in nomination. He referred in flattering terms to Mr. Reed's popularity in the house, and said that Mr. Reed was nominated when this congress was elected; that he was the choice of the republican party, and that it was the business of the caucus to respond to this popular demand.

When Mr. Payne had taken his seat, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who occupied the chair, put the motion, and it was adopted without a dissenting vote. Mr. Payne, of New York, and Mr. Cullum, of Illinois, two of the veteran members of the house, were designated to escort the speaker, who was quietly seated in his private office, to the floor. He entered all the members bowed to their feet and greeted him with a hearty burst of applause.

Mr. Reed bowed his acknowledgment and standing in the area before the speaker's desk said:

"Gentlemen—I am very greatly gratified by your kind action tonight, and shall try to serve your wishes with whatever ability I have. We have again, as in the last congress, a politically divided legislature. The house of representatives will be republican by a considerable majority, and fresh from the people, will endeavor to carry out their wishes. I do not doubt your determination to do all in your power to bring this session of congress to a speedy close. Our duty is simple, and the people expect us to perform it at once and then leave to them the recovery of the country from the stagnation and depression of business which have so sorely tried the patience of a vigorous and growing people. What others may see fit to do we do not know, but we have strong hopes that all branches of the government will be in accord as to the policy of giving to the people immediately whatever relief their wisdom may devise.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the committee on ways and means, next took the floor and briefly addressed the caucus on the work of his committee. He pointed out the necessity of speedy action on the tariff bill, and explained that it would be promptly reported on the resumption of congress. He created some enthusiasm in concluding by his declaration that the tariff should be so adjusted as to raise whatever revenue was needed without additional sales of bonds.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution providing for a committee of seven members to revise the rules.

Mr. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, made a motion to adjourn. This, and some confusion, was voted down, and Mr. Walker was permitted to proceed with his remarks. He criticized the rules, and maintained that an impression existed that they did not permit that freedom of debate which the house desired.

Mr. Maheny, of New York, followed

In a few remarks, in which he asserted that the "gag law" which was so prominent in the Fifty-fourth congress did not do in that congress, but had been re-enacted here. That it was the usual trick of self-constituted leaders temporarily to move the adoption of the rules of the preceding congress, but that it was easier to move "Mount Etna" than to secure their amendment after this was done.

The Walker resolution was tabled. A resolution was adopted which requires the chairman of the caucus to call a caucus when requested by twenty-five members in writing.

All the present house officers were then re-nominated. They are as follows: Henry N. Couden, of Michigan, chaplain; Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania, clerk; Edmund F. Russell, of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms; W. J. Glenn, of New York, door keeper.

The Union of African States.

London, March 12.—A despatch from Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, says that President Kruger is visiting that place with a view to the arrangement of a closer union with the Transvaal. At luncheon at which he was entertained, the Boer president, replying to a toast by President Steyn, said he was not there to controvert the queen's rights. Time, he said, would show that he had always defended her majesty, and he had told the people to respect her. He expressed hope that the two republics would form indissoluble ties, but he never entertained any idea of the Free State being absorbed by the Transvaal. The Boer president said he was aware that he must abide by the London convention; but the queen was a troublesome woman, and it was, consequently, necessary to deal with the question of union very cautiously. He concluded by saying that some day he would see a union of the whole of Africa.

Fire in a Cruiser's Coal Bunkers.

The shell room of the cruiser New York received a severe scorching the other day in New York harbor, but by the timely discovery of the danger disaster was averted. The cruiser, which was away from Tompkinsville to the navy yard when smoke was discovered issuing from the shell room. Men sent down to investigate found that the steel partition separating the shell room from the coal bunkers had become heated from the coal that had taken fire, and the woodwork about the partition had begun to glow. Attempts to put out the fire with the aid of the water buckets created such a stir that the men had to be ordered out of the shell room. Water was then pumped into the bunkers, and the fire was extinguished. The shell room was filled with shells, but the heat had not got into the shells, as to explode them. By the time the New York came off Governors Island the water pumped into her had lowered her three feet, and navigation had to be very careful to avoid striking obstructions. There is no explanation as to how the coal took fire. The damage to the cruiser is said to be very slight.

The Greek War Fever Unabated.

London, March 13.—A dispatch to The Times from Athens says that a feeling of dissatisfaction exists because of the failure of the government to make better provision for meeting the present crisis. That the king took the necessary steps for the increase of the army is admitted, but it is held that the office did not make proper preparation in respect of equipments. This feeling has not had the effect, however, of allaying the popular enthusiasm. The students of the university have issued a manifesto to the students throughout the world, asking their sympathy in the struggle with the Turks. Advice from the frontier say that the officers have great difficulty in restraining the Greek soldiers, and it is believed that if the powers enforce coercion a collision between the Greeks and the Turks is inevitable.

A Train Plunges Down an Embankment

Rome, Ga., March 13.—A passenger train on the Southern railway plunged down a bluff sixty feet deep at the approach to the Etowah river bridge this morning, with the engineer and his post. The wreck caught fire and seven cars were burned. The fatally injured are: Engineer James T. Pittman, Fireman Alfred Kennedy, Express Messenger Folk and Conductor George Master Winston. All of the above live in Atlanta. John Simpson, colored, who was in the smoker, was badly bruised, and two other passengers, whose names are not known, slightly injured. The train was composed of one Pullman sleeper, a day coach, a smoker, a baggage car, an express car and five cars of freight. Heavy rains caused the trestle near the bridge to give way.

To Extend the Mobile and Ohio Railroad

New York, March 13.—It is announced that negotiations looking to the extension of the Mobile and Ohio railroad to Montgomery, Ala., have been successfully completed by the sale of \$4,000,000 5 per cent. bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railway Company, having fifty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, and secured by a first lien upon the Montgomery division of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, including therein two branches to the Warrior and the Catawba coal fields, and the equipment of which the proceeds of a part of the bonds are to be applied. The construction of this division will add about 200 miles to the Mobile and Ohio system and will give it an important terminus at Montgomery.

Sue for Salaries.

Suits are likely to result if the officers of the state hospital at Morganton are ousted from their positions as intended by the late legislature. It is understood that Dr. P. L. Murphy, the superintendent, and Dr. Isaac M. Taylor of the hospital staff, will claim their right to hold their offices until the expiration of the term for which they were elected by the old board of directors. If removed, they will institute suit for salaries for the remainder of their respective terms. Dr. Murphy has about four years to serve, and his salary is \$2,800 a year. Dr. Taylor was elected several months ago for two years. His salary is \$1,200.—Asheville Citizen.

Hurrah for General Fitzhugh Lee!

All the patriotic people of the United States are greatly pleased to see that there is one man connected with the present administration who proposes to stand up for the right of American citizens in Cuba.—Iowa State Register.